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Belasco is trying to break Fairbank as though he were a faro bank.

Manley does not belong to the old guard. It never surrendered; it died.

One swallow doesn't make a summer, but one summer makes lots of swallows.

On what sort of a financial plank will McKinley save himself in the political sea?

The longer Foraker makes his speech the less patience the convention will have with him.

When strikers resort to beer and whiskey, it is almost certain that they will next resort to force.

The Republican party declaring for a tariff bill is a different thing from declaring for a McKinley bill.

Senator Hanchborough not only proposes to straddle the financial question, but to saw it all over it.

People who are constantly crying that charity begins at home merely use it as a cloak for their stinginess.

Congress has adjourned. Democrats and Republicans alike will thank it for its very timely and considerate action.

Reed not having the ghost of a chance before the Republican national convention, Manley has given up the ghost.

The St. Louis convention must come out clean and square on the financial question. No filled c's will go this year.

It turns out after all that those letters with which Governor Bradley was to establish the world were of the variety that never came.

Dr. Parkhurst has made a lot of predictions and gone to Europe. It was considerable of him to go abroad so soon as he had made the predictions.

Everybody at St. Louis is talking finance. Still there are people who say that protection is the issue. These are the people who have no political sense.

Tom Platt has not surrendered yet, while Chauncey Depew is writing the greatest after dinner speech of his life for the sole benefit of the delegates to St. Louis.

Governor Bradley says he would not have the vice-presidency and he would not have a cabinet position. As he has been asked to take neither he need not be so emphatic about it.

Colonel Trumbo seems to be leading the free volume men at St. Louis. He was never better employed. May he have the success in this that he has claimed in other things.

There could have been no more perfect a day than yesterday was for the university students. May all the days of their lives be as pleasant and full of sunshine as was yesterday.

The St. Louis platform must declare for the maintenance of the present gold standard and against the unlimited coinage of silver at any rate, is what the Chicago Times-Herald says.

The Wall street brokers worked the strong Cuban message very cleverly, but it was a hoax after all. They have been much more successful in working their gold standard hoax.

As ex-Governor Campbell wants to postpone the free volume of silver until 1899 his name cannot be considered in connection with a presidential nomination until after that date.

The New York World gives a long interview that its boy reporter had with McKinley at his house. All of the major's profound observations on life and duty are of the most approved copy-book style.

Correspondent Creelman thinks that Spain was war with the United States. One would think she had enough war on her hands in Cuba. But it is the fate of some people never to know when they have enough.

A Boston paper says that the hand-some man in the graduating class at West Point this year is from Massachusetts. He is likewise captain of the football team, and was formerly captain of the baseball team. The man graduating at the head of the class was from the Old Dominion.

The Ephraim Enterprise says: "The state Democratic convention held in Salt Lake last Saturday was a very harmonious gathering. The delegates seemed to know just what they wanted and did their work with a minimum of fuss. The delegates are all strong men who will do valiant service for the cause of silver at Chicago. The platform is short, but right to the point."

HOW MR. CLEVELAND WILL VOTE.

A Washington special to the New York Herald says it has been announced, on the authority of a member of the cabinet, that President Cleveland would vote for McKinley on a sound-money platform rather than support a free silver Democratic ticket. The announcement naturally caused a sensation in Washington. Some sound-money Democrats are said to depreciate talk of this kind in advance of the Chicago convention, as it looks like surrendering before the battle, and that they (the sound-money Democrats) ought to make a strenuous effort to control their own party before announcing their readiness to go over into the Republican camp.

We realize how bitterly hostile President Cleveland is to silver, and we are satisfied that he would go almost any lengths to defeat it, but we are unwilling to believe that he has said he would vote for McKinley on a sound-money platform rather than vote for a free silver Democratic ticket. The only thing that could prompt him to do such a thing would be a feeling of revenge, and strong as are his likes and dislikes, he would scarcely go to this extreme. It is probably true that Mr. Cleveland looks upon a man who believes in free silver as not capable of being a Democrat. He certainly regards a Democrat who holds such views as being a heretic.

It cannot be denied that quite lately Mr. Cleveland has had much to embitter him. In several Democratic state conventions where a free silver plank has been placed in the platform the mention of his name has been met with hisses. It was unworthy of the convention, but Mr. Cleveland has never once attempted to conciliate the silver Democrats while he has appeared to spare no pains to alienate them. If he is embittered towards the silver Democrats they in turn are embittered against him; and he has himself to thank for it.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

At 4 o'clock yesterday congress adjourned. It has not accomplished much, being really afraid if it were to take hold of vital issues with a determination to settle them that its action might militate against the party in the ensuing presidential campaign. It was really anxious not to make a record. The chief merit of the session has been that it was a short one, but it is not by any means the shortest long session on record. The Ninth congress met December 2, 1895, and adjourned April 21, 1896. The Thirteenth congress met December 6, 1813, and adjourned April 18, 1814. The Fourteenth congress met December 4, 1815, and adjourned April 20, 1816. The Fifteenth congress met December 1, 1817, and adjourned April 20, 1818. The Seventeenth congress met December 3, 1821, and adjourned May 8, 1822.

Short long sessions were the rule in the early part of the century, and it was much better than dragging them out to the almost interminable length that they have been for the past twenty-five years. The Fifteenth congress holds the record in this respect, having been at work for three hundred and twenty-one days, from December 5, 1817, to October 26, 1818, passing in the meantime 1,237 bills. Everyone will rejoice that the present congress has not tried to rival this record.

A LAW AGAINST TRAMPS.

On the 9th of this month the Massachusetts law against tramps went into effect. It is stringent and covers the tramp nuisance pretty well. The most radical provision against the tramp is that it shifts the burden of proof from the state to him, as certain acts are made prima facie evidence that a man is a tramp and he must show his innocence. The law defines very clearly what acts constitute a man a tramp: "Any person not being a minor under seventeen years of age, or a person asking charity within his own city or town, who roams about from place to place, begging, or living without labor or visible support, shall be deemed a tramp. An act of begging or soliciting alms, whether money, food, lodging, or clothing, by a person having no residence in the town within which such act is committed, or the riding on the freight train of any railroad, whether within or without, any car or part thereof, without a permit from the proper officers or employees of such railroad or train, shall be prima facie evidence that such person is a tramp."

This is very good of itself, but the great trouble with the tramp nuisance is that there are so many silly, sentimental people who listen to the tramp's tale of woe, and believe every word of it. Their poor noddies are filled with the romantic ideas of the ten-cent novel and they are ever on the lookout to meet in life the ideal heroes whose acquaintance they have made in their dearly beloved book. It is to the credit of the tramps that they have far more sense than these silly pated fools.

So long as there are people to encourage tramps so long will there be plenty of tramps to encourage. When there are more laws like this Massachusetts statute the tramps will grow beautifully less.

THE POLICY OF 1890.

The San Francisco Call says that what is wanted is the immediate return to the policy of 1890 which gave our home industries the preference in our own markets, and which in turn not only supplied ample revenue for the expense account of the government, but kept our circulating money in our own channels of trade.

That is to say, a return to McKinleyism. That is no doubt what those who benefited by the McKinley law want. It did more than any law ever placed upon the statute book to encourage monopolies, to give the great manufacturing employers the power to dictate terms to the working classes.

The Call says that under this law times were good, and there was satisfying prosperity everywhere during its operation, or rather that it was definitely known that Europe was to be invited to enter our markets on a parity with our own industrial enterprises. If there were the virtue in this tariff law of 1890 that its friends

claimed for it, there would have been prosperity under it in spite of any "Democratic threat." It would have demonstrated its own worth so thoroughly that the people would never have consented to its repeal.

The Call declares that "it would avail the country but little to open the mints to the white metal unless our ports are closed against the free introduction of goods and wares from other countries, with whom we cannot compete without lowering the wage schedules of this country to the level of foreign pauper labor." Is that why almost all the advocates of free silver are found in the Democratic party, which does not believe in protection, and not in the Republican party which does? Is that why it is generally expected that the St. Louis convention will declare against free silver, and that the Chicago convention will declare for it?

It is a very easy matter to comprehend the Call's attitude when it declares that the tariff question is paramount. It qualifies this statement by this sort of sophistry: "But by being the more important it does not follow that there is no pressing need for the remonetization of silver, for even with the tariff of 1890, re-monetized there would still be need of a larger volume of money than the single gold standard is able to supply; besides, there is the most perfect harmony between the economic principle of protection and the monetary principle of redemption money of equal purchasing power."

A FORLORN HOPE.

It is an old and trite saying that when the gods would destroy they first make mad. The gods seem to have been trying their hands on some of the gold standard Democrats and their organs. Having discussed half a hundred schemes for defeating free silver at Chicago, all of which have been shown to be futile, the two-thirds rule has been eagerly seized upon as the last hope. It is as all the others have, is destined to prove a forlorn hope.

The Chicago Chronicle, generally a sound Democratic paper, has been completely blinded by long gazing at and worship of the golden calf. It cannot see that the two-thirds rule is but a rule. It declares that it does not altogether derive its force and constitutional authority from the fact that it has been adopted by a special order in each Democratic convention since the first that was held; that the new resolution each four years was merely in the nature of reaffirming a fundamental rule of the Democratic party from its first organization under Jackson; that it was like a plank in the platform of any patriotic party each year declaring anew its loyalty to the union and the government. Then it says the two-thirds rule does not require re-enactment each four years to renew its force; that it is the law of the party which no single convention can repeal; that it might perhaps be abrogated by sufficient notice, not less than four years, given at a national convention for the action of the next convention; and that a two-thirds vote should be required for its repeal.

If the Democratic national convention wants to repeal the rule it will be because the majority realize that they cannot nominate under it. Does any one think that they will be fools enough to consent to its abrogation by a two-thirds vote? If it is decided that the rule is not wanted, it will not be reported for adoption; and the rules reported only will be adopted, as no one can suppose that the committee on rules will not be in harmony with the majority.

After saying that the press dispatches state that "an alleged Democrat in Kansas" will lead a movement in the Democratic national convention to abolish the two-thirds rule governing nominations, the Chronicle delivers itself in this hysterical style:

Such a proceeding would be revolutionary and anarchistic in its character. The repeal of the two-thirds rule would promote the dissolution of the Democratic party. It would be a radical bolt and departure from the principles and usages of the Democracy which would dissolve every tie of allegiance to the organization.

If this be so then the Chronicle should prepare itself for revolution and anarchy, for the chances are that the rule will be abolished if it stands in the way of the nomination of a free silver Democrat.

An exchange says that the Democrats of Utah declare that the financial question is of paramount importance, and that they refuse to consider any other question until that is disposed of. Then it says that the Democrats of all other states evidently take about the same view of the subject. After this it declares that since they have seen fit to force the financial question that issue they must take the consequences. This they are perfectly willing to do. Moreover, they believe that the consequences will be most favorable to them. Our exchange says that if anybody wants to know what will be the outcome of Teller and free silver in 1896 let him turn back to the lesser folly of Greeley and reform in 1872. Never for a single moment have we thought that Mr. Teller would be named at Chicago. Why should he? He is a Republican, and there are plenty of just as good silver men in the Democratic party as Mr. Teller. Certainly the Democrats at Chicago in 1896 will not repeat the monumental blunder that the Democrats committed at Baltimore in 1872. Surely, "once is a dose."

Some of the delegates to St. Louis would like to write the money plank in collaboration with the silver men. No such partnership will be allowed.

WAS IT MANLY MR. MANLEY.

Was it manly, Mr. Manley, to surrender so soon? At the sound of the McKinley boom? You're not of the stuff of Tom Reed. Then this there's nothing more plain. You're not a true son of Maine. You show yourself of faint heart. At the sound of the boom you tremble. Your knees you can't dissemble. The faint-hearted never won; Where the battle is hot There must victory be sought. Mr. Manley, you're a craven and coward.

For you Tom Reed has no use While McKinley declares you're a goose.

NOTABLES OF THE DAY.



SAMUEL DOUGLAS MCNARY.

who has just been elected United States senator from Louisiana, was born in Monroe, La., May 28, 1837. He is of Irish extraction. He was educated at the University of Virginia, studied law at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and graduated in August, 1859.

He entered the Confederate army, and served during the war with ability. He was a judge of the Louisiana supreme court, and twice governor of that state.

Mr. McNary is married, a good speaker, and has always been a Democrat.

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The pluck of the British yachtsmen in sending over competitors for the America cup is well matched by the pluck of our college rowers in trying for the Henley prize. This year it is Yale which represents the western continent, and the departure yesterday of the crew was an event of national interest. There is no doubt that they will give a good account of themselves.—New York World.

The thorough loyalty of the Boer people is shown by the fact that in attacking their regard for President Kruger they are going to keep a statue of Oom Paul standing in the center of Pretoria. Observers of Oom Paul's pictures are aware that he is for use rather than for adornment.—Chicago Record.

The fact that the free silverites are certain to triumph at Chicago will strengthen the sentiment in the Republican ranks and insure a declaration for the maintenance of the gold standard in the Democratic platform. The lines will be closely drawn, and the voting will be done without any equivocation.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

That photograph just taken of the president and his advisers was cabinet size. It is not true that it looks anything like a silver print.—Philadelphia Times.

The letter, recently published from ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, with regard to the silver question, furnishes indubitable proof of a number of interesting points. It proves that the energetic Ohioan is very much in earnest in his chase of the presidential nomination. It shows that he is exceedingly clever in proposing a plan of action that will at once be grateful to the free silver men, and give him a hold on the regard of the sound money Democrats who remain in the party, and possibly afford a means of checking the rashness of the single silver standard.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The impression that John T. Morgan is a senator from Ohio is most decidedly erroneous; he has not yet resigned the senatorship from Alabama.—Los Angeles Herald.

TO A VIOLINIST.

A little brown fiddle
Wrought long years ago,
Nay, read me the riddle—
What makes the time flow
From these four narrow strings
When your violin sings?For us the wood's soundless,
And senseless, and cold;
For you there's a boundless
Romance, softly told
By the bow to the strings
When your violin sings.It has prisoned and captured
The rustling leaves' whim;
It echoes the entranced
Wild nightingale's hymn,
Hark to the forest-taught strings
When your violin sings.Or, stay, did Apollo,
—tuning his lyre,
Give you his bow to follow
His passion-born fire?
He made the growl strings
When the violin sings.And scorned by the muses
Is Marsyas again,
The while your hand chords
His tender refrain.
Come, attack, touch the strings,
For your violin sings!

—Blanche Lindsay in London Spectator.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR.

"You have been living too high," said the physician. "You'll have to stop it." "I mean that," was the reply. "That's why I sent for you. Now I won't be able to afford it."—Washington Star.

Stone—It is a little odd that one of the most famous French generals should have borne the name of MacMahon, isn't it?

Graves—It may be odd, but it is not unique. My wife's French maid is named Moriarty.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

In New York Now.—Traveler—I want to get a room for the night.

Mike Mixer—You can't get a room here. This is a hotel. What'll ye have?—Puck.

"Fear not," she cried. "We shall be saved." They took courage from her confidence.

"Fear not. This is the fourteenth serial in which I have been the heroine, and I just about know how this goes." And she laughed in the teeth of the tempest.—Detroit Tribune.

His First Round—The New Pastor—I beg pardon, but in what walk of life are you engaged?

The Bride—None, sir. I am a sprinter!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She (sentimentally)—What poetry there is in fire!

He (sadly)—Yes; a great deal of my poetry has gone there.—Toronto Record.

"I should think," she said sympathetically to the young man who said "that you would get tired of saying the same thing over and over."

"No," he answered with pensive sadness. "It isn't that that makes us tired. It's hearing the same thing over and over when we ask for the salary that never came."—Washington Star.

Watts—Don't you wish you were as happy as that whistling boy out in the street?

"I'd be a whole lot happier than the kid if I could buy my hands on him." Indianapolis Journal.

"Oh, the suspense of the hook is something awful; but all ends well, of course." "Yes."

You see the heroine is actually about to be married. She is even at the altar. It seems as if nothing can save her when she suddenly strikes her lightning. Relief? Well, I should say so. Why, you almost feel as if you were she.—Detroit Tribune.

at a hotel, and a boy brings you ice water, you give him a dime?" "Yes." "And a mixed drink costs 15 cents?" "Of course." "Well, you've often said that women have no head for arithmetic, but I am going to convince you to the contrary. I am going to learn to make four favorite mixed drinks. That'll be 15 cents a day. Then I'll bring you ice water in the morning. That'll be 10 cents. And then I'll brush your clothes off with a whisk broom, and that'll be 10 cents more. That'll be 35 cents a day. I've figured it all out on this little piece of paper. Three hundred and sixty-five days in a year—that's 365 times 35 cents makes \$127.75. If you will give me that without my asking for it, just as you do the bell boys and the bartender, I can put it with my regular allowance and manage to get along much better."—Detroit Free Press.

Speaking of the Weather.

"Well, sir, they have the hottest weather and the dearest towns down in Georgia that I ever struck. Did I ever tell you what happened when I was in Restingtown last summer?" "No, what was it?" So all you could hear the day break.

"You see, it was right in the midst of their hottest weather. The town caught on fire one night and burned, and no one noticed it. While I was in Restingtown I was a little better than usual, but they were used to it, and never suspected a thing. I was out there along toward morning and they found their roofs gone."—Truth.

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